

WOR

God, only wife, to punish pride of wit,  
Among mens wits hath this confusion wrought;  
As the proud tow'r, whose points the clouds did hit,  
By tongues confusion was to ruin brought.  
Of the tree,  
Which, tasted, *work* knowledge of good and evil,  
Thou may'st not: in the day thou eat'st, thou dy'st. *Milton.*

6. To manage.  
More personal valour could not supply want of knowledge  
in building and *working* ships. *Arbutnot.*

7. To put to labour; to exert.  
Now, Marcus, thy virtue's on the proof;  
Put forth thy utmost strength, *work* every nerve,  
And call up all thy father in thy soul. *Addison's Cato.*

8. To embroider with a needle.  
Not only every society, but every single person has enough  
to do to *work* out his own salvation. *Decay of Piety.*

9. To *work* out. To effect by toil.  
The mind takes the hint from the poet, and *works* out the  
rest by the strength of her own faculties. *Addison.*

10. To *work* out. To erase; to efface.  
Tears of joy for your returning spilt,  
*Work* out and expiate our former guilt. *Dryden.*

11. To *work* up. To raise.  
That which is wanting to *work* up the pity to a greater  
height, was not afforded me by the story. *Dryden.*

The fun, that rolls his chariot o'er their heads,  
*Works* up more fire and colour in their cheeks. *Addison's Cato.*

We should inure ourselves to such thoughts, 'till they have  
*worked* up our souls into filial awe and love of him. *Atterbury.*

WORK. *n. f.* [from *work*, Saxon; *werk*, Dutch.]  
1. Toil; labour; employment.  
Bread, correction, and *work* for a servant. *Ecclesiastical, xxxiii.*

In the bottom of some mines in Germany there grow  
vegetables, which the *work*-folks say have magical virtue. *Bacon.*

The ground, unbid, gives more than we can ask;  
But *work* is pleasure, when we chuse our task. *Dryden.*

2. A state of labour.  
All the world is perpetually at *work*, only that our poor mortal  
lives should pass the happier for that little time we possess  
them, or else end the better when we lose them: upon this  
occasion riches came to be coveted, honours esteemed, friend-  
ship pursued, and virtues admired. *Temple.*

3. Bumbling attempt.  
It is pleasant to see what *work* our adversaries make with this  
innocent canon: sometimes 'tis a mere forgery of hereticks,  
and sometimes the bishops that met there were not so wise as  
they should have been. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Flowers or embroidery of the needle.  
Round her *work* the did empale,  
With a fair border wrought of lundry flowers,  
Inwoven with an ivy-winding trail. *Spenser.*

That handkerchief, you gave me: I must take out the  
*work*: a likely piece of work, that you should find it in your  
chamber, and know not who left it there. This is some  
minx's token, and I must take out the *work*. There, give it  
your hobbyhorse: wherefore you had it, I'll take out no  
*work* on't. *Shakespeare's Otello.*

5. Any fabric or compages of art.  
Nor was the *work* impair'd by storms alone,  
But felt th' approaches of too warm a sun. *Pope.*

6. Action; feat; deed.  
The instrumentality of riches to *works* of charity, have  
rendered it necessary in every Christian commonwealth by laws  
to secure propriety. *Hammond.*

As to the composition or dissolution of mixt bodies, which  
is the chief *work* of elements, and requires an intire applica-  
tion of the agents, water hath the principality and excels over  
earth. *Digby.*

Nothing lovelier can be found in woman,  
Than good *works* in her husband to promote.  
While as the *works* of bloody Mars employ'd,  
The wanton youth inglorious peace enjoy'd. *Pope.*

7. Any thing made.  
Where is that holy fire, which verse is said  
To have? Is that enchanting force decay'd?  
Verse, that draws nature's *works* from nature's law,  
There, her best *work*, to her *work* cannot draw. *Donne.*

O fairest of creation! last and best  
Of all God's *works*! creature, in whom excels  
Whatever can to fight or thought be form'd;  
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet,  
How art thou lost! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

8. Management; treatment.  
Let him alone; I'll go another way to *work* with him. *Shak.*

9. To set on *work*. To employ; to engage.  
It setteth those wits on *work* in better things, which would be  
else employed in worse. *Hooker.*

WORKER. *n. f.* [from *work*.] One that works.  
Ye fair nymphs, which oftentimes have loved  
The cruel *worker* of your kindly smarts,  
Prepare yourselves, and open wide your hearts. *Spenser.*

WOR

His father was a *worker* in brass. *Kings vii. 14.*

You spoke me fair; but even then betrayed me: depart  
from me, you professors of holiness, but *workers* of iniquity. *South's Sermons.*

WORKFELLOW. *n. f.* [from *work* and *fellow*.] One engaged in the  
same work with another. *Rem.*

Timotheus, my *workfellow*, and Lucius, salute you. *Rem.*

WORKHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *work* and *house*.]  
1. A place in which any manufacture is carried on.  
The quick forge and *workinghouse* of thought. *Shak. H.V.*

Protagenes had his *workhouse* in a garden out of town, where  
he was daily finishing those pieces he begun. *Dryden.*

2. A place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour.  
Hast thou suffered at any time by vagabonds and pilferers?  
Ereem and promote those useful charities which remove such  
pests into prisons and *workhouses*. *Atterbury.*

WORKINGDAY. *n. f.* [from *work* and *day*.] Day on which labour  
is permitted; not the sabbath.  
How full of briars is this *workingday* world? *Shakespeare.*

Will you have me, lady?  
—No, my lord, unless I might have another for *working-*  
*days*; your grace is too costly to wear every day. *Shakespeare.*

WORKMAN. *n. f.* [from *work* and *man*.] An artificer; a maker of  
any thing.  
When *workmen* strive to do better than well,  
They do confound their skill in covetousness. *Shakespeare.*

If prudence works, who is a more cunning *workman*? *Wisd.*

There was no other cause preceding than his own  
will, no other matter than his own power, no other *work-*  
*man* than his own word, and no other consideration than his  
own infinite goodness. *Raleigh.*

They have inscribed the pedestal, to shew their value for  
the *workman*. *Addison on Italy.*

WORKMANLY. *adj.* [from *workman*.] Skillful; well per-  
formed; workmanlike.

WORKMANLY. *adv.* Skillfully; in a manner becoming a  
*workman*.  
In having but fortie foot *workmanly* dight,  
Take fassion enugh for a lord and a knight. *Tusser.*

We will fetch thee straight  
Daphne roaming through a thorny wood,  
Scratching her legs, that one shall swear the bleeds,  
And at that sight shall sad Apollo weep,  
So *workmanly* the blood and tears are drawn. *Shakespeare.*

WORKMANSHIP. *n. f.* [from *workman*.]  
1. Manufacture; something made by any one.  
Nor any skill'd in *workmanship* embold'd,  
Nor any skill'd in loops of fing'ring fine,  
Might in their diverse cunning ever dare  
With this so curious network to compare. *Spenser.*

By how much Adam exceeded all men in perfection, by  
being the immediate *workmanship* of God, by so much did that  
chosen garden exceed all parts of the world. *Raleigh.*

He moulded him to his own idea, delighting in the choice  
of the materials; and afterwards, as great architects use to do,  
in the *workmanship* of his regal hand. *Wotton.*

What more reasonable than to think, that if we be God's  
*workmanship*, he shall set this mark of himself upon all reason-  
able creatures? *Tillotson.*

2. The skill of a worker; the degree of skill discovered in any  
manufacture.  
The Tritonian goddess having heard  
Her blazed fame, which all the world had fill'd,  
Came down to prove the truth, and due reward  
For her praise-worthy *workmanship* to yield. *Spenser.*

3. The art of working.  
If there were no metals, 'tis a mystery to me how  
Tubal-cain could ever have taught the *workmanship* and use of  
them. *Woodward's Natural History.*

WORKMASTER. *n. f.* [from *work* and *master*.] The performer of  
any work.  
What time this world's great *workmaster* did cast  
To make all things, such as we now behold,  
It seems that he before his eyes had plac'd  
A goodly pattern, to whose perfect mould  
He fashion'd them so comely. *Spenser.*

Every carpenter and *workmaster* that laboureth. *Ecclesiastical, xxxviii.*

Desire, which tends to know  
The works of God, thereby to glorify  
The great *workmaster*, leads to no excess. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

WORKWOMAN. *n. f.* [from *work* and *woman*.]  
1. A woman skilled in needle-work.  
The most fine-fingred *workwoman* on ground,  
Aracine, by his means was vanquished. *Spenser.*

2. A woman that works for hire.  
WORKDAY. *n. f.* [Corrupted from *workingday*.] The day  
not the sabbath.  
Tell her but a *workday* fortune. *Shakespeare.*

The other days, and thou  
Make up one man; whose face thou art,  
The *workdays* are the back part;  
The burden of the week lies there. *Herbert.*

Holydays.

WOR

Holydays, if haply they were gone,  
Like *workdays*, I with would soon be done: *Gay.*

WORLD. *n. f.* [from *world*, Saxon; *werld*, Dutch.]  
1. World is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever. *Loc.*

2. System of beings.  
Begotten before all *worlds*. *Nicene Creed.*

God hath in these last days spoken unto us by his son, by  
whom he made the *worlds*. *Hebr. i. 2.*

Know how this *world*  
Of heav'n and earth conspicuous first began. *Milton.*

3. The earth; the terraqueous globe.  
He the *world*  
Built on circumfluous waters. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. Present state of existence.  
I'm in this earthly *world*, where to do harm  
Is often laudable; to do good sometime  
Accounted dangerous folly. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

I was not come into the *world* then. *L'Estrange.*

He wittingly brought evil into the *world*. *More.*

Christian fortitude consists in suffering for the love of God,  
whatever hardships can befall in the *world*. *Dryden.*

5. A secular life.  
Happy is he that from the *world* retires,  
And carries with her what the *world* admires.  
Thrice happy she, whose young thoughts fixt above,  
While she is lovely, does to heav'n make love;  
I need not urge your promise, ere you find  
An entrance here, to leave the *world* behind? *Waller.*

By the *world*, we sometimes understand the things of this  
*world*; the variety of pleasures and interests which steal away  
our affections from God. Sometimes we are to understand  
the men of the *world*, with whose solicitations we are so apt  
to comply. *Rogers's Sermons.*

6. Publick life.  
Hence banished, is banish'd from the *world*;  
And *world* exil'd is death. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*

7. Business of life; trouble of life.  
Here I'll set up my everlasting rest,  
And shake the yoke of man's suspicious stars  
From this *world*-wearied flesh. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*

8. Great multitude.  
You a *world* of curses undergo,  
Being the agents, or base second means. *Shakespeare.*

Nor doth this wood lack *worlds* of company; *Shakespeare.*

For you in my respect are all the *world*. *Raleigh's Apology.*

I leave to speak of a *world* of other attempts furnished by  
kings. *Bp. Sanderfon.*

What a *world* of contradictions would follow upon the  
contrary opinion, and what a *world* of confusions upon the  
contrary practice.  
Just to romances are, for what else  
Is in them all, but love and battles?  
O'th' first of these we have no great matter  
To treat of, but a *world* o'th' latter. *Hudibras.*

It brought into this *world* a *world* of woe. *Milton.*

There were a *world* of paintings, and among the rest the  
picture of a lion. *L'Estrange.*

Marriage draws a *world* of business on our hands, subjects  
us to law-suits, and loads us with domestic cares. *Dryden.*

From thy corporeal prison freed,  
Soon hast thou reach'd the goal with mended pace;  
A *world* of woes dispatch'd in little space. *Dryden.*

Why will you fight against so sweet a passion,  
And feel your heart to such a *world* of charms? *Addison.*

9. Mankind; an hyperbolical expression for many.  
This hath bred high terms of separation between such and  
the rest of the *world*, whereby the one fort are named the  
brethren, the godly; the other worldlings, time-servers,  
pleasers of men more than of God. *Hooker.*

'Tis the duke's pleasure,  
Whose disposition, all the *world* well knows,  
Will not be rubb'd nor stopp'd.  
Why dost thou shew me thus to th' *world*? *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*

Bear me to prison.  
He was willing to declare to all the *world*, that, as he had  
been brought up in that religion established in the church of  
England, so he could maintain the same by unanswerable  
reasons. *Clarendon.*

10. Course of life.  
Persons of conscience will be afraid to begin the *world* un-  
justly. *Clarissa.*

11. Universal empire.  
Rome was to sway the *world*. *Milton.*

This through the east just vengeance hurl'd,  
And lost poor Antony the *world*. *Prior.*

12. The manners of men.  
Children should not know any wickedness. Old folks have  
discretion, and know the *world*. *Shakespeare.*

What start at this! when sixty years have spread  
Their grey experience o'er thy hoary head?  
Is this the all observing age could gain?  
Or hast thou known the *world* too long in vain? *Dryden.*

WOR

If knowledge of the *world* makes man perfidious,  
May Juba ever live in ignorance. *Addison's Cato.*

The girl might pass, if we could get her  
To know the *world* a little better;  
To know the *world*! a modern phrase  
For visits, ombre, balls and plays. *Swift.*

13. A collection of wonders; a wonder. Obsolete.  
The balfa having recommended Barbarossa, it was a *world*  
to see, how the court was changed upon him. *Knolles.*

14. Time. A sense originally Saxon; now only used in *World*  
without end.

15. In the *world*. In Possibility.  
All the precautions in the *world* were taken for the mar-  
riage of his younger brother. *Addison.*

16. For all the *world*. Exactly. A ludicrous sense; now little used.  
He had a pair of horns like a bull, his feet cloven, as  
many eyes upon his body as my grey mare hath dapples, and  
for all the *world* to placed. *Sidney, b. ii.*

WORLTLINESS. *n. f.* [from *worldly*.] Covetousness; addic-  
tion to gain.

WORLTLING. *n. f.* [from *worldly*.] A mortal set upon profit.  
Bastemind wretches! are your thoughts so deeply bemired  
in the trade of ordinary *worldlings*, as for respect of gain  
to let so much time pass. *Stany.*

The one fort are nam'd the brethren, the godly; the  
other *worldlings*, time-servers, and pleasers of men more than  
pleasers of God. *Hooker.*

God of the world and *worldlings*,  
Great Mammon! greatest god below the sky. *Fa. Queen.*

For his weeping in the needful stream;  
Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament  
As *worldlings* do, giving thy sum of more  
To that which had too much. *Shakespeare. As You Like It.*

That other on his friends his thoughts bestows:  
The covetous *worldling*, in his anxious mind,  
Thinks only on the wealth he left behind. *Dryden.*

If we consider the expectations of futurity, the *worldling*  
gives up the argument. *Rogers.*

WORLDELY. *adj.* [from *worldly*.]  
1. Secular; relating to this life, in contradistinction to the life  
to come.  
He is divinely bent to meditation;  
And in no *worldly* suits would he be moved,  
To draw him from his holy exercise. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*

Hast thou not *worldly* pleasure at command? *Shakespeare.*

Tell me, ye toad-swol'n, flinty Pharaoh's, tell;  
Can *worldly* pleasures equal pains of hell? *N. Richards.*

The fortitude of a christian consists in patience, not in  
enterprizes which the poets call heroic, and which are  
commonly the effects of interest, pride, and *worldly* ho-  
nour. *Dryden.*

Compare the happiness of men and beasts no farther than  
it results from *worldly* advantages. *Atterbury.*

2. Bent upon this world; not attentive to a future state.  
They'll practise how to live secure,  
Worldly or dissolute, on that their lords  
Shall leave them to enjoy. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

3. Human; common; belonging to the world.  
Many years it hath continued, standing by no other *worldly*  
mean, but that one only hand which erected it. *Hooker.*

Times and places are approved witnesses of *worldly*  
actions. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

WORLDELY. *adv.* [from *worldly*.] With relation to the present life.  
It is a token of a *worldly* wife man, not to contend in  
vain against the nature of times wherein he liveth. *Raleigh.*

Subverting *worldly* strong and *worldly* wife,  
By simply meek. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*

'Tis his cannot be done, if my will be *worldly*, or voluptuously  
disposed. *South's Sermons.*

Since your mind is *worldly* bent,  
Therefore of the two gifts in my dispose,  
Think ere you speak, I grant you leave to choose. *Dryden.*

WORM. *n. f.* [from *worm*, Saxon; *worm*, Dutch; *vermis*, Lat.]  
1. A small harmless serpent that lives in the earth.  
Both the princes  
Thy broken faith hath made a prey to worms. *Shakespeare.*

Help me into some house,  
Or I shall faint;—a plague o' both your houses!  
They have made worms meat of me. *Shakespeare.*

I hough worms devour me, though I turn to mold,  
Yet in my flesh I shall his face behold:  
I from my marble monument shall rise  
Again intire, and see him with these eyes. *Sandys's Par.*

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,  
Infect or worm. *Milton.*

2. A poisonous serpent.  
The mortal worm. *Shakespeare.*

3. Animal bred in the body.  
Physicians observe these worms engendered within the body  
of man. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

4. The animal that spins silk.  
Thou owest the worm no silk, the sheep no wool. *Shakespeare.*

30. Y. 30. 5. Grubs